# CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2024

## SOCIOLOGY

### (Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 82

**General Instructions :**

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **38 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **5 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 1** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **2 to 17** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **18 to 28** are very short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **29 to 36** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **37 to 38** are long answer

viii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

ix. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

## Section A

**Question 1.** The more widespread aspect of the globalisation of agriculture is the entry of multinationals into this sector as sellers of agricultural inputs such as seeds, pesticides and fertilisers. Over the last decade or so, the government has scaled down its agricultural on been replaced in the villages by agents of seed, fertiliser and pesticide companies.

## Section B

**Question 2.**

Assertion (A) :What marked capitalism from the very beginning was its dynamism, its potential to grow, expand, innovate, and use technology and labour in the best possible way.

Reason (R):Capitalism is an economic system organised to accumulate profits within a market system.

[1 Marks]

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

(C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

**Question 3.** The impact of Sanskritisation is many sided. Its influence can be seen in :

[1 Marks]

(A) Literature only

(B) Language only

(C) Language, Literature, Drama

(D) Drama only

**Question 4.** Which of the following statements is not true for Green Revolution?

[1 Marks]

(A) Green Revolution was a government programme of agricultural modernisation.

(B) It was largely funded by international agencies.

(C) The first wave of the Green Revolution package was received by Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Telangana.

(D) Green Revolution was targeted mainly at the wheat and rice growing areas.

**Question 5.**

Which of the following is/are the characteristics of Ecological movements?

I. Identity politics

II. Greater exploitation of natural resources

III. Cultural anxieties

IV. Social inequality

[1 Marks]

(A) Only III

(B) I, II, III and IV

(C) Only II

(D) Only I and II

**Question 6.**

Due to COVID-19 pandemic hundreds and thousands of workers worked from home. Which of the following can allow work from home?

I. IT sector

II. Bidi Industry

III. Maruti factory

IV. All Government firms

[1 Marks]

(A) I and II

(B) II and III

(C) I and IV

(D) I, II, III and IV

**Question 7.**

Historically, all over the world, it has been found that there are slightly more females than males in most countries. Which of the following factors made this possible?

I. Women tend to outlive men at the other end of the life cycle.

II. Girl babies are resistant to boy babies in infancy.

III. Gender-based families with preference for sons.

IV. Gender neutral behaviour.

[1 Marks]

(A) I and II

(B) III and IV

(C) I, II and III

(D) I and III

**Question 8.** Colonialism brought about significant changes in the institution of caste. Choose the correct statement related to this statement.

[1 Marks]

(A) The 1903 census was done under the direction of Herbert Risley.

(B) No information was collected on the social hierarchy of caste.

(C) The administration also took interest in the welfare of the downtrodden castes.

(D) The Government of India Act of 1950 was passed which gave legal recognition to the lists or schedules of castes and tribes marked out for special treatment by the state.

**Question 9.** State action alone cannot ensure social change. What else does it need to be supplemented with to ensure social change?

[1 Marks]

(A) Civil society organisations only

(B) Contributions to literature only

(C) Civil society organisations, Contributions to literature, Mass media

(D) Mass media only

**Question 10.**

Assertion (A) :Diversity emphasises differences rather than inequalities.

Reason (R): Cultural diversity can present tough challenges.

[1 Marks]

(A) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Question 11.** Sometimes cities may also be preferred by people for social reasons. Which of the following is not a reason?

[1 Marks]

(A) Urban life involves interaction with strangers.

(B) Continuous decline in common property resources like ponds, forests and grazing lands.

(C) The poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups do not engage in low status work in cities.

(D) Cities offer relative anonymity.

**Question 12.** Which of the following do not belong to each other?

[1 Marks]

(A) Vokkaligas of Karnataka

(B) Yadavs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

(C) Jats of Punjab

(D) Khammas of Tamil Nadu

**Question 13.**

Assertion (A) : Prejudices refer to pre-conceived opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another.

Reason (R) : An opinion is formed in advance of any familiarity with the subject, before considering any available evidence.

[1 Marks]

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Question 14.**

Assertion (A) : The separation of religious and political authority marked a major turning point in the social history of the west.

Reason (R) : This separation was related to the process of secularisation or the progressive retreat of religion from public life, as it was converted from a mandatory obligation to a voluntary personal practice.

[1 Marks]

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

(C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

**Question 15.** The policy of liberalisation entails participation in the _____, which aims to bring about a more free international trading system.

[1 Marks]

(A) WTO

(B) EPC

(C) WHO

(D) UNCTAD

**Question 16.** Which of the following features is incorrect for alienation?

[1 Marks]

(A) People do not enjoy their work.

(B) Work is repetitive and exhausting.

(C) People see the end result of their work.

(D) Survival depends on whether technology has room for any human labour.

**Question 17.**

Which of the following is/are true for New Movements?

I. They are global in nature.

II. They are organised along class lines alone.

III. Identity politics, cultural anxieties and aspirations are essential elements for these movements.

IV. They are not within the framework of political parties.

[1 Marks]

(A) Only I

(B) I and II

(C) I, III and IV

(D) II and III

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## Section C

**Question 18.**

The more widespread aspect of the globalisation of agriculture is the entry of multinationals into this sector as sellers of agricultural inputs such as seeds, pesticides and fertilisers. Over the last decade or so, the government has scaled down its agricultural development programmes and 'agricultural extension' agents have been replaced in the villages by agents of seed, fertiliser and pesticide companies. Based on the given passage, answer the following question :

How is agriculture becoming more commercialised ?

[2 Marks]

**Question 19.**

The state invested in the development of rural infrastructure, such as irrigation facilities, roads and electricity and on the provision of agricultural inputs. For regular agricultural growth, uninterrupted power supply to rural India is one of the necessities.

Based on the given passage, answer the following question :

A recently launched scheme is an effort of the Indian Government in this direction. Name the scheme. State the overall result of this scheme.

[2 Marks]

**Question 20.**

To generate employment and self-employment the Government of India floated many schemes. Name any two schemes. What is the positive outcome of these schemes ?

[2 Marks]

**Question 21.**

Differentiate between social change and social movement.

[2 Marks]

**Question 22.**

Contract farming has sociological significance. Give two points to support this statement.

[2 Marks]

**Question 23.**

Mention two features of “The Mines Act, 1952” .

[2 Marks]

**Question 24.**

Sometimes societies can experience a ‘negative growth rate’. What is 'negative growth rate'? Name any two countries that have experienced it.

[2 Marks]

**Question 25.**

The development activity of the state and the growth of private industry affected caste indirectly. State any two ways in which this is evident.

[2 Marks]

**Question 26.**

Write any two features of community identity.

[2 Marks]

**Question 27.**

What is ‘regionalism’ in the Indian context?

[2 Marks]

**Question 28.**

Studies have shown how diverse family forms are found in different societies. With regard to rules of residence, write two forms of family.

[2 Marks]

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## Section D

**Question 29.**

Some scholars have argued that there is no coherent basis for treating tribes as ‘pristine’ i.e., original or pure societies uncontaminated by civilisation. The idea that tribes are like stone age hunting and gathering societies that have remained untouched by time is still common, even though this has not been true for a long time. Based on the above passage, justify with four reasons why this idea of tribes having remained untouched is untrue.

[4 Marks]

**Question 30.**

British colonialism is still a complex part of our lives. How ?

[4 Marks]

**Question 31.**

With the help of four examples, show how the impact of the English language has been many sided and paradoxical in India.

[4 Marks]

**Question 32.**

The woman's question arose in modern India as part of the nineteenth century middle class social reform movements. The nature of these movements varied from region to region.

Explain any two social reform movements that addressed the woman's question.

[4 Marks]

**Question 33.**

“I am invisible understand simple because people refuse to see me. like the bodiless heads you see sometimes in the circus sideshows, it is as though I have been surrounded by mirrors of hard

distorting glass. When they approach me they see only my surroundings i.e., themselves or figments of their imagination. Indeed everything and anything except me." (Ellison, 1952 : 3) Mention some of the common features central to the public perception of 'disability'all over the world.

[4 Marks]

**Question 34.**

Which sociologist coined the term Sanskritisation ? Differentiate between Sanskritisation and de-Sanskritisation.

[4 Marks]

**Question 35.**

Explain two land revenue administrative systems introduced by the British in colonial India.

[4 Marks]

**Question 36.**

Despite the increasing size of the services sector, India still is largely an agricultural country. Give reasons.

[4 Marks]

## Section E

**Question 37.**

There has not been a single, unified Dalit movement in the country, now or in the past. Different movements have highlighted different issues related to the Dalits, around different ideologies. Notwithstanding differences in the nature of Dalit movements and the meaning of identity, there has been a common quest for equality, self-dignity and eradication of untouchability.

(Shah 2001 : 194).

Based on the given passage, answer the following questions :

(a) write any two examples of Dalit movements,

(b) discuss the various issues highlighted by the Dalit movements.

[6 Marks]

**Question 38.** A nation is a peculiar sort of community that is easy to describe but hard to define. Why?

[6 Marks]